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SERICOCARPUS BIFOLIATUS AN INVALID NAME.

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FOR more than thirty years the name *Sericocarpus bifolius* (Walt.) Porter has been in widespread use for the white-topped aster known to earlier botanists as *Sericocarpus tortifolius* (Michx.) Nees. Examination of Walter's *Flora Caroliniana* makes it clear that continued use of Walter's name is unjustifiable. Walter has three species of *Conyza*, *C. linifolia*, *C. asteroides*, and "*C. bifoliata?*". The names of all three, as well as the descriptions of the first two, are taken directly from the second edition of Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum*. Walter's description¹ of *C. bifoliata*, although clearly based on that of Linnaeus,² differs from the latter sufficiently to explain his use of the interrogation point in connection with the name. Presumably the fact that his plant had entire leaves, while those of Linnaeus' Indian plant were dentate, seemed to Walter of much more importance as an indication of possible specific distinctness than the difference in habitat.³ In any case, it is clear that Walter had no intention of proposing a new species but was merely doubtfully identifying a Carolina plant with *Conyza bifoliata* L., and it is equally clear that Walter's use of the Linnaean name cannot be taken as the basis for the designation of this species in the genus *Sericocarpus*. We must consequently adopt once more the name *Sericocarpus tortifolius* borne by the plant for

¹"*bifoliata?* 3. foliis ovalibus integris mollibus sessilibus tortuosis, pedunculis diphyllis trifloris bracteis oppositis." *Fl. Carol.* 204. 1788.

²"*Conyza foliis ovalibus dentatis, pedunculis diphyllis: bracteis oppositis.*" *Sp. Pl.* ed. 2, 2: 1207. 1763.

³Linnaeus' next species, *Conyza tortuosa*, is given the range: "Habitat in Madagascar, Vera Cruce." If Linnaeus could treat plants from Madagascar and Vera Cruz as identical, Walter may be pardoned for considering his third Carolina *Conyza* possibly identical with an Indian species.

over half a century preceding the proposal of *Sericocarpus bifoliatus*. The synonymy of the species and of its doubtfully distinguishable variety with toothed leaves will then stand as follows:

SERICOCARPUS TORTIFOLIUS (Michx.) Nees, Gen. & Sp. Ast. 151. 1832.

Conyza bifoliata? Walt. Fl. Carol. 204. 1788 (erroneous identification of *C. bifoliata* L.).

Aster tortifolius Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer. 2: 109. 1803.

Aster scabrosus Bertol. Nov. Comm. Acad. Bonon. 8: 389. pl. 33.

("Misc. Bot. 6: 29. pl. 4.") 1846.

Sericocarpus bifoliatus (Walt.) Porter, Mem. Torr. Club 5: 322. 1894.

SERICOCARPUS TORTIFOLIUS var. COLLINSII (Nutt.) Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 2: 103. 1841.

Aster Collinsii Nutt. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 7: 82. 1834.

Sericocarpus Collinsii Nutt. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. II. 7: 302. 1840.

Sericocarpus bifoliatus var. *Collinsii* Blake, Proc. Amer. Acad. 51: 515. 1916.

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TWO SUMMERS OF BOTANIZING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

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(Continued from p. 204.)

TILLAEA AQUATICA L. Sandy and peaty margin of pond back of barrier beach, Argentia, Fernald, Long & Dunbar, no. 26,737, new to Newfoundland. See p. 86.

SAXIFRAGA RIVULARIS L. Wet quartzite rocks and seepy banks along upper Deer Pond Brook, Highlands of St. John, Fernald & Long, no. 28,453; wet mossy cliffs, lower Deer Pond Brook, Gilbert & Hotchkiss, no. 28,455; cool damp pockets in rocky crests, Cape Dégrat, Quirpon Island, Fernald & Long, no. 28,454. See pp. 116, 121. Previously reported only from St. Anthony.

S. STELLARIS L., var. COMOSA Poir. Crests of wet quartzite cliffs along upper Deer Pond Brook, Highlands of St. John, Fernald & Long, no. 28,464, new to Newfoundland. See p. 117.

PARNASSIA KOTZEBUEI C. & S. Mossy brooksides and damp turfy slopes, Sacred Island, Fernald & Long, no. 28,475; mossy and turfy trap cliffs and talus, Anse aux Sauvages, Pistolet Bay, Fernald, Wiegand & Long, no. 28,476; limestone cliffs, western face of Doctor